Smith, who have produced for the club a commodious and elegant mansion. We shall take the apartments in the order in which the visitors were conducted through the building.

The entrance is by a *loggia* on the east side leading into a *vestibule*: from this is reached the *members' coffee-room* on the north,—an elegant apartment recessed in the centre. The dimensions of this room are 81 feet 6 inches by 30 feet 6 inches, and the recess is 8 feet 9 inches deep in addition. Of this room we give a representation. *The grand staircase* is 40 feet by 26 feet, and has two flights of stairs. An open fireplace is cleverly introduced beneath the first landing between the branch flights of the stairs. A saving of room is made, and a novel effect gained, by the access from the upper landing to the library on the one pair being made by means of a quadrant landing in the angle. Considering the height of the story, the stairs seemed to us somewhat short, and the railing of them might with advantage have been richer.

On the one-pair story there is a *writing-room*, 40 feet by 32 feet 6 inches, the fittings of which are of satin wood; the *visitors' drawing-room* 16 feet 6 inches by 25 feet 9 inches; the *members' drawing-room*, 23 feet 3 inches by 28 feet 3 inches; and the *library*, 49 feet by 28 feet 3 inches.

On the upper floor we have a *non-smoking card-room*, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 3 inches; a *non-smoking billiard-room*, 24 feet 3 inches by 23 feet 3 inches; a *smoking card-room*, 26 feet by 18 feet; a *smoking billiard-room*, 24 feet 3 inches by 31 feet 6 inches; and the *smoking-room*, 39 feet 6 inches by 33 feet. In these smoking-rooms the great desideratum—ventilation—appears to have been attended to. Outside the smoking-room is a balcony and verandah, forming an agreeable lounge.

Following the prescribed route, the visitors descended a secondary staircase to the ground-floor to the *visitors' dining-room*, 45 feet 6 inches by 29 feet; and the *house dinner-room*, 30 feet by 20 feet. In the decoration of this apartment Mr. Sang has been successfully employed: the ceiling has an effective centre-piece, and the walls are divided into panels containing baskets of fruit, grapes, &c.

We dive to the *kitchen* (to which we will presently return) to say it is 40 feet 6 inches by 34 feet, and that the walls are lined, to a height of about 9 feet, with glazed Dutch tiles. Then ascending once more to the ground-floor, and crossing the front hall, the *morning-room* is reached; the size of which is 71 feet by 27 feet 6 inches.*

Besides the rooms enumerated, there are apartments for the officers and servants of the establishment, lavatories, and all other conveniences. And now, having thus given an outline of the general arrangements, let us speak a little more in detail of the decorations of each room.

The enrichments of the ceilings of the various rooms are all in *carton-pierre* and *papier mâché*, and reflect great credit on Messrs. J. Jackson, of Rathbone-place, by whom they were executed. They are beautifully drawn and modelled, in very high relief, and are sharp and crisp, as if cut by the hand. The ceiling of the coffee-room is divided into three parts, by a raised skylight in the centre: the end compartments are divided into coffers of irregular design. The whole of the enriched mouldings in the coffers afford the means of ventilation. The beams are panelled and enriched with guilloche and paterae in much relief. The ends are supported by consoles associating the walls with the ceiling,—breaking over the general entablature which surmounts pilasters in scagliola, standing on pedestals. The compartments are filled in with flowers of particular freshness of design and energy of execution, avoiding the monotony so frequently seen of mere circular masses within rims of mouldings.

* The morning-room is the largest apartment, as being that in which most time is spent by the members. Again, the library is much larger than the drawing-room; and in this arrangement experience has dictated the dimensions in opposition to custom, for a far greater number of members of a club will be found in the library than the drawing-room. The library and the drawing-room are in some degree connected by the introduction of a large sheet of plate glass in the dividing partition.

Enrichment of the morning-room (where effect has been chiefly striven for) is carried out in admirable style. The ceiling consists of an oval and circles, enclosed by bands of foliage, fruit, and flowers, in very high relief: the spandrils are filled in with foliage. The cove, which is pierced for the windows of mezzanine story which does not exist,—a blot in the design,—breaks about 5 feet into the ceiling, as well as 4 feet 6 inches on wall, and is divided by upright bands (ranging with pilasters and trusses on walls) into panels, in each of which is a design of boys and foliage, with birds: the spandrils present birds and mouldings: the flowers down the bands in cove are very varied in design, and highly relieved.

The soffits of the lunettes are freely executed, and fresh in design and execution. The cornice below breaks over the pilasters, and runs across the window. On this are placed the window draperies by which the lintel is obscured.

The writing-room has a centre flower, with circular bands of enrichment, spandrils, and margins: the cornice round the room has a frieze composed of dolphins, tridents, shells, and bulrushes: the mouldings are highly enriched, and very clearly brought out.

The visitors' drawing-room, as well as the club drawing-room, with the library, are enriched in the style of Louis XV.: the ceiling enrichments in these rooms are highly relieved, particularly some bands of flowers over reeds, and alternating with foliage, &c.: the cove is richly ornamented, as well as the cornice: the walls of these rooms are panelled in a simple style.

The upper part of the principal staircase is surmounted with a large cove (sustaining a horizontal light), which is divided into compartments by bands, which assort with the pilasters under entablature. The angles of the cove contain shields in very high relief, enclosing the arms of the club, with palm and laurel and oak accessories. The principal feature in the staircase are some large caryatide figures, executed in entire relief, as consoles. The archivolts, mouldings, &c. are throughout of *carton-pierre* and *papier maché*. A string-course is continued from the level of the first-floor, in which a design of dolphins, shells, and bulrushes is introduced with good effect, gradating the enrichment to the more quiet tone of the lower part, which is simply panelled with bold mouldings and raised panels.

One observation in going over this house will probably occur to most visitors, and that is, the small extent to which any attempt has been made to identify the structure (by the decorations) with the services in which its owners and occupants are engaged.

Little or no colour is employed throughout, form being mainly depended on; and the aspect of some of the rooms is, therefore, colder than we should desire.

The furniture is handsome,—mostly of walnut wood, manufactured by Messrs. Gillow. The book cases which line the sides of the library are fitted up (we may mention as a useful hint) with spring silk blinds, which are pulled down in front of the books at night, or when dusting is going on.

The door from the staircase into the library is masked by blank book-backs, to range with the other cases; and here the wit of the club has been allowed to explode: the letterings present a series of jokes,—many of them very good ones, and will afford something to talk about to a new member. Let us take a few examples:—"Creak on Patent Hinges" is in its proper position, and so are "Handle on the Art of Turning," and the "Rape of the Lock." The "Law of Substitutes," the "Art of Deception," an "Essay on Woodbind," a treatise "*Sur les Sorties Imprevus*," and "Pasley on Passages of Communication," may all be found there; "Viner on Stoppages in *Transitu*," "Blackstone on Fictitious Entries," "*Le Lievre Fermé*," and the "Blockade of the Sublime Porte," very properly come together; and there are six goodly volumes of "*Rien de Tout*,"—the only words of truth amongst them.

Considering the food for the mind, we must not be led to forget the provision that has been made for food for the body, so let us return, as we promised, to the kitchen.

The chief agent in the extensive cooking apparatus at this club is steam, which is supplied from one cylindrical boiler of wrought iron, and from thence is conveyed to the various steamers for dressing meat, fish, and vegetables of all descriptions: it heats the water in three *bains-maries*, for keeping hot sauces and soups of all descriptions without the possibility of their burning: it boils the whole of the water for the use of the kitchen, scullery, and offices: it maintains, at a high temperature the apparatus for cleaning the coppers; and it heats the various closets and tables (of which there are nine) that are used for warming the plates and dishes and keeping hot the *cuisinerie* when ready for the table.

The roasting apparatus consists of two open fireplaces,—one of six feet in width, for the cooking of the larger joints, &c.; and the other, a small fire-place exclusively for poultry and game.

The ascending current of air in the larger fire-place is made use of for working a revolving apparatus, consisting of four distinct movements, which are so arranged that any one may be worked quite independently of all the others, and at any distance from the fire, according to the size or kind of joint to be roasted. The great advantages of this roasting machine over the ordinary smoke-jack, are, firstly, that all spitting is avoided, and as, in this case, the spits would have required to be seven feet long, and of great weight, a very great saving of labour is effected, and the mutilation of the meat prevented; secondly, that the gravies of the various meats are preserved separately, and each is basted with its own gravy.

Great care has been taken to keep the various departments of the cooking distinct and perfect in themselves, thus: the chief cook has his hot plate and broilmg stove, his stewing-stoves (to which in two cases gas has been added, rather as a useful auxiliary than a substitute), his *bain-marie* for sauces, and one distinct for soups, as well as a small tinned copper sink, with hot and cold water, and a large oven for baking.

The fish cook has a separate plate for broiling fish, a distinct *bain-marie* for the sauces, and steamers for boiling the various kinds. The stoves for broiling chops, steaks, and kidneys, which form a very material element in club gastronomy, are also kept quite distinct, and under the control of a separate cook. [What can we want with wives?]

The vegetable cook is confined to the scullery, where she has her hot plate for boiling the vegetables (which fire also heats an oven, in which the servants' dinners are cooked), and also her steamers for steaming them.

Each department of cookery is provided with its hot closet for heating the dishes, and also a hot table for dishing up the various condiments when ready for the table. There are also distinct departments with fixed washers, provided with hot and cold water for washing the china, the vegetables, and the coppers. The whole of these matters have been executed by Mr. Wm. Jeakes. The orders for dinners are passed from the coffee-room through a trunk to the clerk's desk in the kitchen, and are taken up by a lifting machine, by which means the dirty china, &c., are brought back. Communication of orders is also effected by means of speaking pipes from the clerk's desk to the various waiting-rooms.

On the mezzanine floor are the lavatories and four bath rooms provided with hot, cold, and shower baths, the whole of which are heated by a small boiler in the basement, which also warms several of the bath and dressing-rooms, and supplies a large closet for heating the towels and linen.

The carcase or shell of the building cost 18,500*l.* (Mr. Trego, contractor). The interior cost 16,500*l.* (Messrs. Smith and Appleford, contractors);—in all 35,000*l.*, exclusive of the fittings. The comparatively small plot of land on which it stands has cost the Club 52,000*l.*, and the total expenditure may be called, in round numbers, 100,000*l.*

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